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Patent Application of  
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for

**TITLE: CHEMILUMINESCENT GOLF BALL**

**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

Not applicable

**FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

This invention is not in any way involved with Federally sponsored research or development.

**FIELD OF INVENTION**

This invention pertains to a luminescent or illuminated golf balls, having a self contained lighting device, for evening and nighttime use, and to be made more visible in low light conditions.

**BACKGROUND OF INVENTION AND PRIOR ART**

As any golfer knows, it is typical for golf courses to remain open and for play to continue as long as there is sufficient daylight. Most courses also have special rates for twilight play, as it is understood that the golfer must try to finish a round as daylight is running out, and may not be able to finish at all as it can become too dark to play before the round can be finished. Under such conditions, a golf ball, which is slightly more than one and one half inches across, can be very difficult to see at a distance and the possibility of losing a ball in the course of play is greatly increased

Prior art attempts to overcome this problem have included several variations, making use of different light sources, such as electric lighting elements, lightsticks, as well as attempts in which photostorage material is mixed into the ball's cover material.

In the case of prior art making use of electric lighting elements, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent number 6,257,995, complex electrical circuits and switches, as well as batteries and LEDs are enclosed within the ball's core, inside an outer translucent shell. Such electrical elements create the problem of uneven weight distribution, which can affect the flight properties of the ball, as well as affecting the compression characteristics when hit with a golf club. Another problem is the fragile nature of electrical circuits, batteries and lighting elements, which when hit by the severe impact of a golf club, can be rendered inoperable.

Other prior art, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent number 4,878,674, includes the use of separate, cylindrical lightsticks, which are activated, then inserted through a hole drilled through the core of a translucent golf ball. This example of prior art would seem to provide adequate light for its purpose. However, due to the cylindrical shape of the lightsticks, weight distribution is necessarily uneven, and performance of these golf balls is severely impaired, traveling slightly more than half the distance of a standard, non-luminescent, golf ball hit with the same club. Another problem presented by this prior art is that a separate lighting element is utilized, first activated, then inserted into the ball. Thus, the lighting element is not a self contained structural component of the ball itself, which diminishes distance and flight characteristics.

Another example of prior art makes use of photostorage materials, mixed into the cover, and outer layer materials, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent number 5,330,195. This prior art is able to create a ball which is of standard size and weight, with performance characteristics similar to standard golf balls. However, the energy required to power the photostorage material is not contained within the

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ball, requiring the use of a flashlight or similar device to first charge the photostorage material before use. Thus the light source utilized is not self powered.

Thus, there remains a need for a luminescent golf ball with a self-contained and self-powered lighting device to be made more visible in low light conditions, which complies with the United States Golf Association ("USGA") rules and regulations for golf ball size and weight, and having with general performance characteristics similar to standard, non-luminescent, golf balls.

#### **SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

The present invention utilizes a chemiluminescent liquid mixture, such as Cyalume.TM, contained within a spherical inner core of a golf ball, enclosed within outer translucent layers of materials common to standard, non-luminescent, golf ball construction. A means of activation is also provided such that the chemiluminescent liquid mixture can be activated when ready for use, and will provide adequate light to be seen at a distance in low light conditions for a matter of hours, allowing for continued play in twilight or at night.

#### **OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES**

Accordingly, besides the objects and advantages of the chemiluminescent golf ball described above, other objects and advantages of the present invention are:

- a) to provide a golf ball which has a self-contained and self-powered light source, providing greater visibility in low light conditions, making it easier for golfers to find their ball, and to continue play in such conditions;
- b) to incorporate a light source without necessity of outside charging devices or separate components;
- c) to incorporate the lighting source itself as a structural component inside a solid golf ball, in the shape of a sphere, providing for substantially even weight distribution, and thereby providing performance characteristics similar to standard, non-luminescent, golf balls;

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- d) to provide a golf ball which conforms to standard golf ball size, weight, and performance requirements as set by the USGA, and/or other golf organizations worldwide.

Further, objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the ensuing description and drawings.

### DRAWING FIGURES

FIG. 1 shows a cut-away view of an example of the preferred embodiment, utilizing a pull cord connected to a separating membrane as a means of activation and a ball plug and socket as a sealing mechanism.

FIG 2a and 2b shows a cut-away view of an example of an additional embodiment in which the means of activation is by impact as from a golf club. Fig 2a shows the ball before use, and Fig 2b shows the ball under compression of impact.

### REFERENCE NUMERALS IN DRAWINGS

3	Outer translucent later(s)	13	membrane to pull cord connection
4	inner core shell	14	dimpled surface
5	chemiluminescent component 1	15	chemiluminescent component 1
6	membrane or partition	16	breakable membrane or partition
7	chemiluminescent component 2	17	chemiluminescent component 2
8	pull cord ring	18	inner core shell
9	pull cord	19	outer translucent layer(s)
10	ball socket	20	dimpled surface
11	cord weak point	21	inner core shell
12	ball plug	22	broken membrane or partition

### DESCRIPTION - FIG. 1 - PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the golf ball of the present invention is illustrated in Fig 1 (cut-away view). The golf ball is comprised of an outer layer or layers (3) of translucent polymers or other materials commonly used in standard golf ball construction such as

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Surlyn.TM, which allows for the transmission of light. The outer layers enclose an inner core shell (4) also of translucent polymer material, filled with two components of a chemiluminescent liquid mixture (5 and 7), held separate by a membrane or partition (6) within the inner core shell. Activation of the chemiluminescent liquid mixture is achieved when ready for use by breaking of the membrane (10), thereby mixing the two components (5 and 7) together. The membrane is broken by pulling on a cord (9) made of wire, or polymer material, attached to the membrane (13), and extending out through a hole in the shell of the inner core and outer layers and cover of the golf ball. Pressure is applied by pulling on the cord ring (8), the force of which tears the membrane (6), mixing the components (5 and 7) of the chemiluminescent liquid mixture, and thus activating its luminescent property. As more pressure is applied by pulling on the cord ring (8), a plug or ball (12) is pulled into a seat or socket (10) in the shell of the inner core, thereby sealing in the chemiluminescent liquid mixture. As still more pressure is applied, the cord is made to break above the ball or plug at a weak point (11) and be removed completely, leaving the components mixed, the inner core sealed, the cord removed from the ball, and light from the chemiluminescent liquid mixture visible through the translucent outer layers (3). The outer surface (14) is also dimpled for better ball performance in the course of play.

#### DESCRIPTION - FIGS. 2A and 2B - ADDITIONAL EMBODIMENTS

An example of an additional embodiment is shown in Figures 2a and 2b, in which the components (15 and 17) of the chemiluminescent liquid mixture are held separate by a membrane or partition (16) of brittle plastic or glass. The components are caused to mix by breakage of the membrane (22) as caused by compression under severe impact as by a golf club (Fig 2b). As in the previous example in Fig. 1, the outer layer (19) and inner ~~core~~ <sup>core</sup> shell (18 and 21) are also of translucent polymer material and the outer surface (20) is dimpled.

#### ALTERNATIVE EMBODIMENTS

There are various possibilities with regard to the means of activation by mixing of the components of the chemiluminescent liquid mixture. Examples include the pushing or

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pulling of a metal or plastic pin, releasing a valve inside the inner core, as well as various shapes and designs for the separating membrane or partition and sealing mechanisms, including an inner core that remains sealed without a need for any sealing mechanism. There are also various possibilities for the shape and design of the breakable membrane or partition such as illustrated in Figs. 2a and 2b so as to affect the fluid dynamics of the liquid mixture as may affect spin rate, and thus characteristics, and ball performance. Another area in which there is nearly endless possibility for design variation is in dimple design which also may be used to alter flight characteristics.. There is also the possibility of a design in which the inner core shell comprises the bulk of the outer layers and/or cover, such that the outer translucent layer itself comprises the inner core shell.

In any preferred embodiment it is also preferable that the materials used for the separating mechanism be of a similar weight per cubic volume to the chemiluminescent liquid mixture so as not to disrupt the weight distribution of the entire inner core.

## **OPERATION**

The manner of using the present invention is by the means of activation by either pulling a cord (8, and 9), pushing or pulling a pin, or by striking the ball with a club, so as to affect the membrane or partition (6,16, and 22) so as to mix the components and create the active chemiluminescent liquid mixture. When activated, the golf ball of this invention is luminescent and more clearly visible to the eye in low light conditions, as well as having variable properties of spin, distance, and flight characteristics similar to standard golf balls.

## **CONCLUSION AND RAMIFICATIONS**

Accordingly, the reader will see that the luminescent golf ball of this invention can be of great use to golfers seeking to finish a round at twilight, play at night, or in other low light conditions as their ball would be made more visible and less susceptible to being lost due to darkness or shadows. The present invention also allows for storage for long periods of time prior to use, and can be activated easily and quickly to be made ready for use. Also, because of substantially even weight distribution of the self contained lighting

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source, the present invention can be made to perform similarly to standard, non-luminescent golf balls, thus, and not sacrificing ball performance.

Although the description above contains many specificities, these should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention, but merely providing illustrations of some of the presently preferred embodiments of this invention. For example the separating membrane or partition with the inner core keeping the liquids separate until ready for use can have a variety of different shapes and be positioned in a number of different ways. Also, the mechanism by which the liquids are mixed can be a spring-loaded valve, or a slide which is pushed to create a hole in the partition, as well as various shapes of partition and chambers which are breakable under the compression of impact with a golf club.

Thus, the scope of the invention should be determined by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the examples given.

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